AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 5, 2005

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2005–06 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1520

Introduced by Assembly Member Niello

February 22, 2005

An act to amend Section 21800 of the Vehicle Code, relating to vehicles. Sections 5956, 5956.1, 5956.2, 5956.3, 5956.4, 5956.6, and 5696.9 of, and to repeal Section 5956.10 of, the Government Code, relating to public works.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1520, as amended, Niello. Vehicles: yield Public works contracts: infrastructure projects.

Existing law-provides rules of the road governing the yielding of vehicles at intersections.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes in that provision. authorizes local governmental agencies to enter into an agreement with a private entity for the study, planning, design, developing, financing, construction, maintenance, rebuilding, improvement, repair, or operating, or any combination thereof, by, and lease to or ownership by, that entity of a nonstate, revenue-generating infrastructure project, including, among others, projects for energy or power production, subject to specified criteria.

The California Constitution authorizes the state and all other governmental entities, as specified, to contract with qualified private entities for specified services for all public works of improvement.

This bill would, subject to that constitutional provision, include the state within the provisions authorizing the agreement with a private entity with respect to a revenue-generating project, and would

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additionally specify that authorized projects include energy or power production and transmission.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no-yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 21800 of the Vehicle Code is amended 2 to read:

SECTION 1. Section 5956 of the Government Code is amended to read:

5956. Local State and local governmental agencies have experienced a significant decrease in available tax revenues to fund necessary infrastructure improvements. If state and local governmental agencies are going to maintain the quality of life that this infrastructure provides, they must find new funding sources. One source of new money is private sector investment capital utilized to design, construct, maintain, rebuild, repair, and operate infrastructure facilities. Unless private sector investment capital becomes available to study, plan, design, construct, develop, finance, maintain, rebuild, improve, repair, or operate, any combination thereof, fee-producing infrastructure facilities, some state and local governmental agencies will be unable to replace deteriorating infrastructure. Further, some state and local governmental agencies will be unable to expand and build new infrastructure facilities to serve the increasing population.

SEC. 2. Section 5956.1 of the Government Code is amended to read:

5956.1. It is the intent of the Legislature that *state and* local governmental agencies have the authority and flexibility to utilize private investment capital to study, plan, design, construct, develop, finance, maintain, rebuild, improve, repair, or operate, or any combination thereof, fee-producing infrastructure facilities. Without the ability to utilize private sector investment capital to study, plan, design, construct, develop, finance, maintain, rebuild, improve, repair, or operate, or any combination thereof, fee-producing infrastructure facilities, the Legislature finds that some *state and* local governmental agencies will not be able to adequately, competently, or satisfactorily retrofit,

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reconstruct, repair, or replace existing infrastructure and will not be able to adequately, competently, or satisfactorily design and construct new infrastructure.

- SEC. 3. Section 5956.2 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 5956.2. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that this chapter be construed as creating a new and independent authority for *state and* local governmental agencies to utilize private sector investment capital to study, plan, design, construct, develop, finance, maintain, rebuild, improve, repair, or operate, or any combination thereof, fee-producing infrastructure facilities. To that end, this authority is intended to supplement and be independent of any existing authority and does not limit, replace, or detract from existing authority. This chapter may be used by *state and* local governmental entities when they deem it appropriate in the exercise of their discretion. It is the intent of the Legislature that this-aet *chapter* create no new governmental entities.
- (b) This chapter shall apply to state agencies only to the extent it is consistent with Section 1 of Article XXII of the California Constitution.
- SEC. 4. Section 5956.3 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 5956.3. (a) For purposes of this chapter, "governmental agency" includes *the state*, a city, county, city and county, including a chartered city or county, school district, community college district, public district, county board of education, joint powers authority, transportation commission or authority, or any other public or municipal corporation.
- (b) For purposes of this chapter, "private entity" includes a person, business entity, combination of persons and business entities, or a combination of business entities.
- (c) For purposes of this chapter, "fee-producing infrastructure project" or "fee-producing infrastructure facility" means the operation of the infrastructure project or facility will be paid for by the persons or entities benefitted by or utilizing the project or facility.
- 38 SEC. 5. Section 5956.4 of the Government Code is amended 39 to read:

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1 5956.4. A governmental agency may solicit proposals and enter into agreements with private entities for the design, 3 construction, or reconstruction by, and may lease to, private 4 entities for the following types of fee-producing infrastructure 5 projects:

- (a) Irrigation.
- 7 (b) Drainage.

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- 8 (c) Energy or power production and transmission.
 - (d) Water supply, treatment, and distribution.
- (e) Flood control. 10
- (f) Inland waterways. 11
- 12 (g) Harbors.
- 13 (h) Municipal improvements.
 - (i) Commuter and light rail.
- 15 (i) Highways or bridges.
- (k) Tunnels. 16
- 17 (1) Airports and runways.
- 18 (m) Purification of water.
- (n) Sewage treatment, disposal, and water recycling. 19
- 20 (o) Refuse disposal.
- 21 (p) Structures or buildings, except structures or buildings that are to be utilized primarily for sporting or entertainment events.
 - SEC. 6. Section 5956.6 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 5956.6. (a) For purposes of facilitating projects, the agreements specified in Section 5956.4 may include provisions for the lease of rights-of-way in, and airspace over, property owned by a governmental agency, for the granting of necessary easements, and for the issuance of permits or other authorizations to enable the private entity to construct infrastructure facilities supplemental to existing government-owned Infrastructure constructed by a private entity pursuant to this chapter shall, at all times, be owned by a governmental agency, 33 unless the governmental agency, in its discretion, elects to
- 35 provide for ownership of the facility by the private entity during the term of the agreement. The agreement shall provide for the 36
- 37 lease of those facilities to, or ownership by, the private entity for
- 38 up to 35 years. In consideration therefor, the agreement shall
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- provide for complete reversion of the privately constructed
- 40 facility to the governmental agency at the expiration of the lease

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at no charge to the governmental agency. Subsequent to the expiration of the lease or ownership period, the governmental agency may continue to charge fees for use of the infrastructure facility. If, after the expiration of the lease or ownership period, the governmental agency continues to lease airspace rights to the private entity, it shall do so at fair market value.

- (b) The agreement between the governmental agency and the private entity shall include, but need not be limited to, provisions to ensure the following:
- (1) Compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code). Neither the act of selecting a proposed project or a private entity, nor the execution of an agreement with a private entity, shall require prior compliance with the act. However, appropriate compliance with the act shall thereafter occur before project development commences.
- (2) Security for the construction of the facility to ensure its completion, and contractual provisions that are necessary to protect the revenue streams of the project.
- (3) Adequate financial resources of the private entity to design, build, and operate the facility, after the date of the agreement.
- (4) Authority for the governmental agency to impose user fees for use of the facility in an amount sufficient to protect the revenue streams necessary for projects or facilities undertaken pursuant to this chapter. User fee revenues shall be dedicated exclusively to payment of the private entity's direct and indirect capital outlay costs for the project, direct and indirect costs associated with operations, direct and indirect user fee collection costs, direct and indirect costs of administration of the facility, reimbursement for the direct and indirect costs of maintenance, and a negotiated reasonable return on investment to the private entity.
- (5) As a precondition to the imposition or increase of a user fee, the governmental agency shall conduct at least one public hearing at which public testimony will be received regarding a proposed user fee revenue or increase in user fee revenues. The public hearing shall precede the action by the governmental agency to actually impose a user fee or to increase an existing user fee. The governmental agency shall consider the public

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testimony prior to imposing a new or increased user fee. The governmental agency shall provide the following notices and utilize the following procedures:

- (A) Notice of the date, time, and place of the meeting, including a general explanation of the matter to be considered, shall be mailed at least 14 days prior to the meeting to any interested party who files a written request with the governmental agency for mailed notice of the meeting on new or increased fees or service charges. Any written request for mailed notices shall be valid for one year from the date on which it is filed unless a renewal request is filed prior to the expiration of the one-year period for which the written request was filed. The legislative body may establish a reasonable annual charge for sending notices based on the estimated cost of providing the service.
- (B) At least 10 days prior to the meeting, the governmental agency shall make available to the public data that supports the amount of the fee or the increase in the fee.
- (C) (i) At least 10 days prior to the meeting, the governmental agency shall publish a notice in a newspaper of general circulation in that agency's jurisdiction stating the date, time, and place of the meeting, including a general explanation of the matter to be considered.
- (ii) Any costs incurred by the governmental agency in conducting the meeting or meetings required by this section may be recovered from fees charged for the services that are the subject of the fee.
- (iii) For transportation projects specifically authorized by this chapter, at least 10 days prior to the meeting, the governmental agency shall publish for four consecutive times, a notice in the newspaper of general circulation in the affected area stating in no smaller that 10-point type a notice specifying the subject of the hearing, the date, time, and place of the meeting, and in at least 8-point type a general explanation of the matter to be considered.
- (D) No *state or* local agency shall levy a new fee or service charge or increase an existing fee or service charge to an amount that exceeds the estimated amount required to provide the service for which the fee or service charge is levied and a reasonable rate of return on investment, pursuant to paragraph (4). Any action by a *state or* local agency to levy a new fee or service charge or to approve an increase in an existing fee or service charge pursuant

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to this chapter shall be taken only by ordinance or resolution. The legislative body of a local agency shall not delegate the authority to adopt a new fee or service charge, or to increase a fee or service charge.

- (6) Require that if the legislative body of the governmental agency determines that fees or service charges create revenues in excess of the actual cost for which the user fee revenues are dedicated and a reasonable rate of return on investment, pursuant to paragraph (4), those revenues shall either be applied to any indebtedness incurred by the private entity with respect to the project, be paid into a reserve account in order to offset future operation costs, be paid into the appropriate government account, be used to reduce the user fee or service charge creating the excess, or a combination of these sources.
- (7) Require the private entity to maintain the facility in good operating condition at all times, including the time the facility reverts to the governmental agency.
- (8) Preparation by the private entity of an annual audited report accounting for the income received and expenses to operate the facility. The private entity shall make that report available to any member of the public for a cost not to exceed the cost of reproduction of the report.
- (9) Provision for a buyout of the private entity by the governmental entity in the event of termination or default before the end of the lease term.
- (10) Provision for appropriate indemnity promises between the governmental agency and the private entity.
- (11) Provision requiring the private entity to maintain insurance with those coverages and in those amounts that the governmental agency deems appropriate.
- (12) In the event of a dispute between the governmental agency and the private entity, both parties shall be entitled to all available legal or equitable remedies.
- SEC. 7. Section 5956.9 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 5956.9. In order to use the authority conferred by this chapter to the maximum extent, a governmental agency may use private infrastructure financing pursuant to this chapter as the exclusive revenue source or as a supplemental revenue source with federal, *state*, or local funds. The governmental agency involved may be

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a *state agency, a* local governmental agency or a combination of local governmental agencies. The governmental agency may work cooperatively with the *board of directors of the* California Infrastructure and Economic Development—Board Bank with regard to the design, construction, operation, and financing of privately financed facilities, but the projects—will *shall* not be subject to the review or approval of that board.

SEC. 8. Section 5956.10 of the Government Code is repealed. 5956.10. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, neither the state or any state agency may directly or indirectly use the authority in this chapter, nor may any governmental agency as defined in Section 5956.3, use the authority in this chapter, to design, construct, finance, or operate a state project. For purposes of this section, a state project includes any of the following:

- (a) Toll roads on state highways.
- 16 (b) State water projects.

- (e) State park and recreation projects.
- (d) State financed projects.

These limitations shall not prohibit the state, any state agency, or any governmental agency as defined in Section 5956.3, from utilizing authorizations contained in other provisions of law.

21800. (a) The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle that has entered the intersection from a different highway.

- (b) (1) When two vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on his or her immediate right, except that the driver of a vehicle on a terminating highway shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle on the intersecting continuing highway.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, "terminating highway" means a highway that intersects, but does not continue beyond the intersection, with another highway that does continue beyond the intersection.
- (e) When two vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at the same time and the intersection is controlled from all directions by stop signs, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on his or her immediate right.

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(d) (1) The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection that has official traffic control signals that are inoperative shall stop at the intersection, and may proceed with caution when it is safe to do so. This paragraph applies to traffic control signals that become inoperative because of battery failure.

- (2) When two vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at the same time, and the official traffic control signals for the intersection are inoperative, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on his or her immediate right, except that the driver of a vehicle on a terminating highway shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle on the intersecting continuing highway.
 - (e) This section does not apply to the following:

- (1) An intersection controlled by an official traffic control signal or yield right-of-way sign.
- (2) An intersection controlled by stop signs from less than all directions.
- (3) When vehicles are approaching each other from opposite directions and the driver of one of the vehicles intends to make, or is making, a left turn.